

FOR

The corn beginneth to *fork*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
FORKED, *adj.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts.
 When he was naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked* radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife.

Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.
 Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
 A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory. *Shakespeare*.
 Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
 And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
 Should, in their own confines, with *forked* heads,
 Have their round haunches goar'd. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

He would have spoke;
 But his for his return'd, with *forked* tongue
 To *forked* tongue. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
 Ye dragons, whose contagious breath
 Peopled the dark retreats of death,
 Change your fierce hissing into joyful fong,
 And praise your maker with your *forked* tongue. *Rowlandson*.
FORKEDLY, *adv.* [from *forked*.] In a forked form.
FORKEDNESS, *n. f.* [from *forked*.] The quality of opening into two parts.

FORKHEAD, *n. f.* [from *fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow.
 It seizing, no way enter might;
 Put back rebounding, left the *forkhead* keen,
 Etfoons it fled away, and might no where be seen. *Fa. Qu.*
FORKY, *adj.* [from *fork*.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
 The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
 Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
 And with their *forky* tongue and pointless fang shall play.

Pope's Messiah.
FORLORN, [The prater and partipale of the Saxon forleornan, in Dutch verloren.] Deserted; forlook; forsaken.

Such as Diana by the fandy shore
 Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
 Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
 And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*. *Fairy Queen*.
 Thus fell the trees, with noise the defans roar;
 The heads their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*. *Fairy*.
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1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary.
 Make them seek for that they want to scorn;
 Of fortune and of hope at once *forloren*. *Hubbard's Tale*.
 Tell me, good Hobinol, what gars thee greet?
 What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?
 Or is thy baggage broke, that sounds so sweet?
 Or art thou of thy loved lass *forloren*? *Spenser's Pastoral*.
 In every place was heard the lamentation of women and children; every thing shewed the heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether lost and *forloren*. *Kneller's History*.
 How can I live without thee! how forego
 Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,
 To live again in these wild woods *forloren*! *Milt. Par. Lost*.
 Their way
 Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood;
 The nodding horror of whole shady brows,
 Threats the *forloren* and wand'ring passenger. *Milton*.
 My only strength and stay! *forloren* of thee,
 Whither shall I betake me, where subsist! *Milt. Par. Lost*.
 Like a declining statesman, left *forloren*
 To his friends pity and pursuers scorn. *Denham*.
 The good old man, *forloren* of human aid,
 For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd. *Dryd. Iliad*.
 Philomel laments *forloren*. *Penton*.
 As some sad turtle his lost love deplores,
 Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
 Alike unheard, unprov'd, and *forloren*. *Pope's Autumn*.

2. Lost; desperate.
 What is become of great Acrates' son?
 Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
 That hath so many haughty conquests won?
 Is all his force *forloren*, and all his glory done? *Fairy Queen*.
 Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense.
 He was to *forloren*, that his dimensions to any thick fight
 were invincible. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

FORLORN, *n. f.* A lost, solitary, forsaken man.

Is of a king become a banish'd man,
 And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forloren*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

2. **FORLORN**, *Hope*. The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish.

Criticks in plume,
 Who lolling on our foremost benches sit,
 And still charge first, the true *forloren* of wit. *Dryden*.
FORLORNNESS, *n. f.* [from *forloren*.] Destitution; misery; solitude.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right

to happiness; even whilst they completed the *forlorenness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it. *Boyle*.
TO FORLYE, *v. n.* [from *for* and *lye*.] To lye across.

Knit with a golden baldric, which *forlye*
 Athwart her snowy breast, and did divide
 Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,
 Now little 'gan to swell; and being ty'd,
 Through her thin weed, their places only signify'd. *Fa. Qu.*

FORM, *n. f.* [from *forma*, Latin; *forme*, French.]
 1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.

Nay, women are frail too.
 —Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves,
 Which are as easy broke as they make *forms*. *Shakespeare*.
 It flood still; but I could not discern the *form* thereof. *Job*.
 Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts; yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its *form*. *Grew's Cephel. Sac. b. i.*

Matter, as wife logicians say,
 Cannot without a *form* subsist;
 And *form*, say I as well as they,
 Mult fail, if matter brings no gift. *Swift*.
 Being, as modified by a particular shape.
 When noble benefits shall prove
 Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
 They turn to vicious *forms*; ten times more ugly
 Than ever they were fair. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
 Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep;
 With anxious pleasures of a guilty mind,
 Deep frauds before, and open force behind. *Dryden's En.*

3. Particular model or modification.
 He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argument to those *forms*. *Locke*.
 It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient *form* of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship. *Adams*.
 4. Beauty; elegance of appearance. *Isa. liii. 2.*

5. Regularity; method; order.
 What he spoke, though it lack'd *form* a little,
 Was not like madness. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.
 6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Then those whom *form* of laws
 Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause. *Dryden*.
 They were young heirs sent only for *form* from schools,
 where they were not suffered to stay three months in the year. *Swift's Essay on Modern Education*.

7. Ceremony; external rites.
 Though well we may not pass upon his life,
 Without the *form* of justice; yet our pow'r
 Shall do a court'ry to our wrath, which men
 May blame, but not controul. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.
 A long table, and a square table, or seat about the walls, seem things of *form*, but are things of substance; for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business; but in the other form, there is more use of the councilors' opinions that sit lower. *Bacon's Essay 2. i.*

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable *form* used in England, he caused a particular act to pass that the lords of Ireland should appear in parliament robes. *Davies in Ireland*.
 Their general use, in all dispatches made by himself, to observe all decency in their *form*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?
 Is it a compliment of *form*, or love? *A. Phill. Dis. Mat.*
 8. Stated method; established practice.
 He who affirmeth speech to be necessary amongst all men, throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the necessity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain *form* to be necessary in them all. *Hapker, b. iii. f. 2.*

Nor are constant *forms* of prayer more likely to flatter and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it. *King Charles*.
 Nor seek to know
 Their process, or the *forms* of law below. *Dryden's En.*

9. A long seat.
 If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back; and a *form* is a seat for several persons, without a back. *Watts's Logick*.
 I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting with her upon the *form*, and taken following her into the park. *Shakespeare*.
 10. A class; a rank of students.
 It will be necessary to see and examine those works which have

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have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first *Dryden's Dufrenoy*.

11. The seat or bed of a hare.
 Now for a clod-like hare in *form* they peer;
 Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move;
 Now the ambitious lark, with mirror clear,
 They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love. *Siden*.
 Have you observ'd a fitting hare,
 Lift'ning, and fearful of the storm
 Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
 Afraid to keep or leave her *form*. *Prior*.

12. *Form* is the essential, specific, or distinguishing modification of the matter of which any thing is composed, so as thereby to give it such a peculiar manner of existence. *Harris*.
 In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or stricter to abridge the number of sacraments, we find grace expressly mentioned as their true essential *form*, and elements as the matter whereunto that *form* doth adjoin itself. *Hooker*.
 They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a soul and spirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential *form* of the universe. *Bacon's Natural History*.

13. A formal cause; that which gives essence.
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 1. To make out of materials. *Gen. ii. 7.*
 God *form'd* man of the dust of the ground. *Pope*.
 She *form'd* the phantom of well-bodied air.

2. To model; to fashion; to plan.
 3. To modify; to scheme; to shape.
 Lucretius taught him not to *form* his heroes, to give him piety or valour for his manners. *Dryden's En. Dedicat.*

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 Our differences with the Romanists are thus *form'd* into an interest, and become the design not of single persons, but of corporations and successions. *Decay of Piety*.

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He dies too soon;
 And fate, if possible, must be delay'd:
 The thought that labours in my *forming* brain,
 Yet crude and immature, demands more time. *Rowe*.

7. To model by education or institution.
 Let him to this with easy pains be brought,
 And seem to labour when he labours not:
 Thus *form'd* for speed, he challenges the wind,
 And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryd. Virg. Gen.*

FORMAL, *adj.* [from *forma*, French; *formalis*, Latin.]
 1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation:
 The justice,
 In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
 With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
 Full of wise saws and modern instances,
 And so he plays his part. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

Formal in apparel,
 In gait and countenance surely like a father. *Shakespeare*.
 Ceremonies especially be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures; but the exalting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminish the credit of him that speaks. *Bacon's Essay 53.*

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.
 There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by *formal* express consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation, as in customs it cometh to pass, but the same may be taken away, if occasion serve. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

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3. Regular; methodical.
 The *formal* stars do travel so,
 As we their names and courses know;
 And he that on their changes looks,
 Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller*.
 Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boast;
 Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most. *Dryd. Aureng.*

4. Depending upon establishment or custom.
 Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
 Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope*.

5. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constitutive; essential.
 Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar found, by which each letter is discriminated. *Holbar's Elements of Speech*.

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 The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Bentl.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic.
 Thou shouldest come like a fury cover'd with snakes,
 Not like a *formal* man. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra*.
 I will not let him stir,
 'Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
 With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
 To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shakespeare. Com. of Err.*

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 Though sign'd with all *formality* of law;
 And though the signing and the seal proclaim
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3. Essence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.
 To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glavin's Scpt. c. 13.*

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pound to an hospital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witnesses to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillington's Def. of Diss. on Rom. Idol.*

TO FORMALIZE, *v. a.* [from *formalizer*, French, from *formal*.]
 1. To model; to modify. A word not now in use.
 The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ, doth to *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*

2. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.
FORMALLY, *adv.* [from *formal*.]

1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies or rites.
Formally, according to our law. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

Depose him.
 2. Ceremoniously; stily; precisely.
 To be stiff and *formally* reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier on Eride*.

3. In open appearance; with visible and apparent show.
 You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorized guides of the church, and the rest of the people. *Hooker*.

4. Essentially; characteristically.
 This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it. *South's Sermons*.
 The Heathens and the Christians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. *Smalbridge's Sermons*.

FORMATION, *n. f.* [from *formation*, French, from *forma*, Latin.]
 1. The act of forming or generating.
 The matter discharged forth of vulcano's, and other spiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a fetus. *Arbutn.*
 Complicated ideas, growing up under observation, give not the same confusion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your observing the original and *formation* of them. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.
 The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the *formation*, the dam doth tear asunder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

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